

Manada

— FREE —
GRANTS OF LAND.

INFORMATION
FOR

CAPITALISTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS,

— AND OTHERS, —

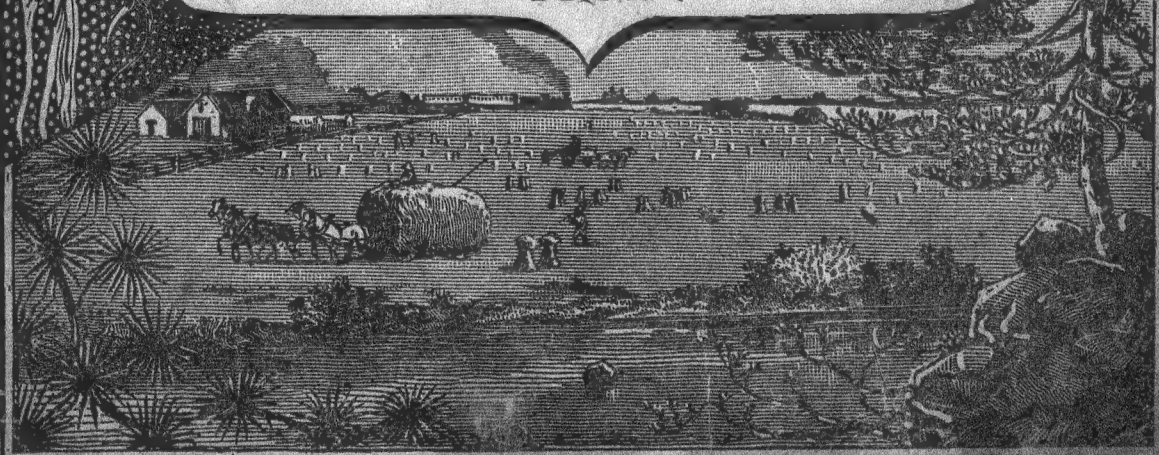
AS TO THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO SETTLERS IN

MANITOBA

THE NORTH WEST,
AND THE OTHER PROVINCES.

Persons desiring further particulars, or additional Copies
of this Leaflet, should apply to the Government Officers, or
to the Agencies of the Steamship Companies.

1882.

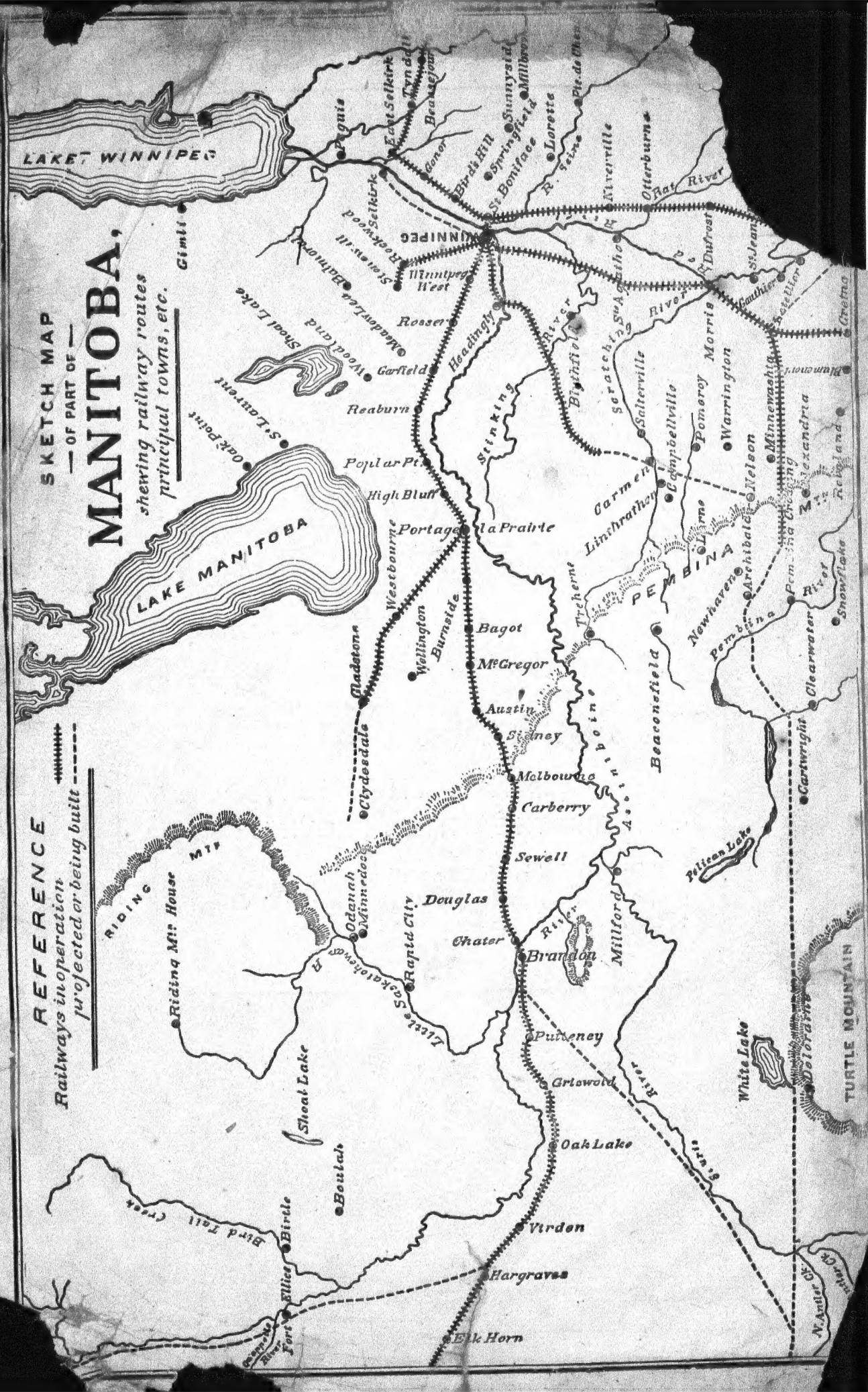


REFERENCE
Railways in operation
projected or being built

SKETCH MAP
— OF PART OF —

MANITOBA,

showing railway routes
principal towns, etc.



DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE Territory comprised in the Dominion of Canada contains about 3,500,000 square miles, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and at its southern point reaching the 44th parallel of latitude. It possesses thousands of square miles of the finest forests on the continent; widely-spread coal fields; extensive and productive fisheries; its rivers and lakes are among the largest and most remarkable in the world, and the millions of acres of prairie lands in the newly opened-up North-West territories are reported as being among the most fertile on the continent of America.

Canada is divided into seven provinces, as below:—

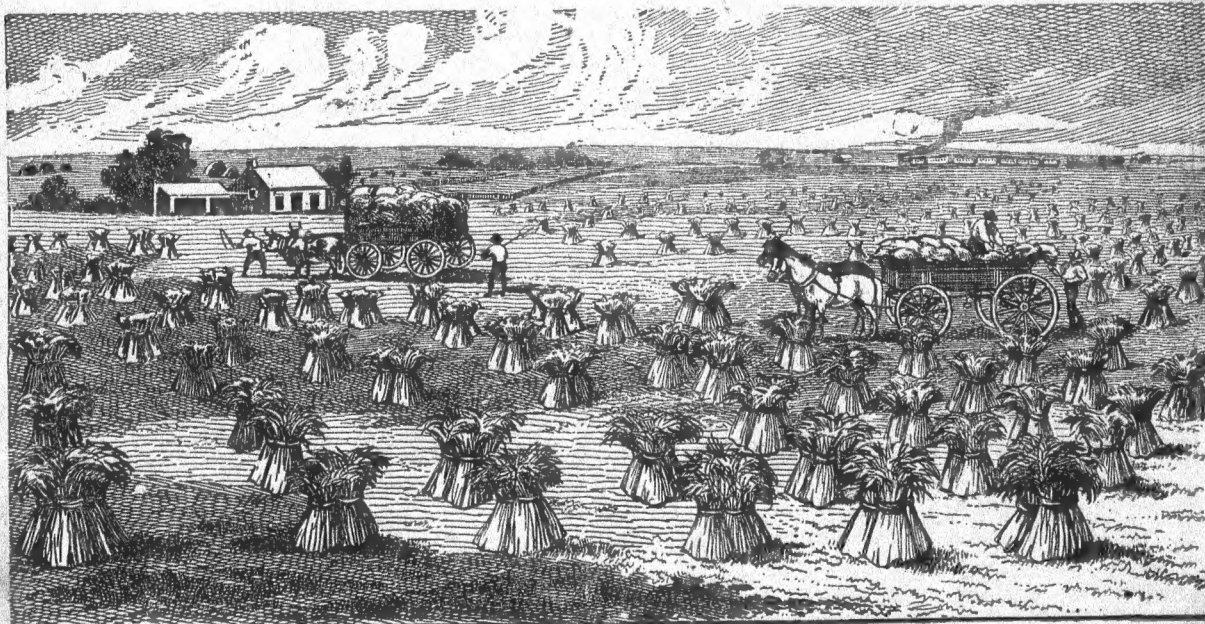
	Square Miles.
1. Quebec.....	containing 188,688
2. Ontario.....	" 101,733
3. Nova Scotia.....	" 20,907
4. New Brunswick.....	" 27,170
5. Prince Edward Island.....	" 2,133
6. British Columbia.....	" 341,305
7. Manitoba and the North-West Territory ..	" 123,200 " 2,665,252

The population at the last census (in 1881) was 4,324,810. Among its inhabitants there were—

957,403	Irish.
892,487	English.
699,863	Scotch.
283,260	Germans and
1,299,161	French.

The increase of the old provinces in the ten years since taking the previous census was nearly 19 per cent.

In a country like the Dominion of Canada, extending northward from the 44th degree of latitude, the climate is naturally variable, but, speaking generally, the summers are hotter than in England, and the winters colder. However, if the climate of a country is to be measured by its productions, then Canada, in the quality of her timber, grains, fruits, plants, and animals, must be accorded a front rank. The extremes of cold, though of short duration, and the winter covering of snow, have given Canada the reputation of having an extremely severe climate, and attention has not been sufficiently directed to the circumstance that by the warmth of the summer months the range of



A PRAIRIE FARM.

The above figures are taken from the Census districts, and do not include the great waters of the several provinces and districts, which materially increase the dimensions of both Provinces and Territories, as shown on the Map.

The several provinces have local legislatures, and the seat of the Dominion or Federal Parliament is at Ottawa. The Government is conducted on the same principle as that of Great Britain, viz., the responsibility of the Ministers to Parliament.

The Governor-General of the Dominion is appointed by the Queen, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces by the Governor-General in Council.

Each province is divided into counties and townships, having their own local boards and councils for regulating local taxation for roads, schools, and other municipal purposes.

Religious liberty prevails.

The educational system is under the control of the various provinces. Free schools are provided, and facilities are afforded to successful pupils for obtaining the highest education.

production is extended in grains, from oats and barley to wheat and maize; in fruits from apples to peaches, grapes, melons, nectarines and apricots; in vegetables from turnips, carrots, and cabbages to the egg plant and tomatoes. Snow and ice are no drawbacks to the Canadian winter. They mean not only protection to her cultivated acres, almost as valuable as a covering of manure, but the conversion of the whole areas during the several months in the year, to a surface upon which every man may make his own road better than a turnpike, in any direction, over swamp or field, lake or river, and on which millions of tons are annually transported at the minimum cost, whereby employment is afforded for man and horse when cultivation is arrested by frost. Intensity of winter cold has little effect upon the agriculture of a country, except the beneficial one of pulverizing the soil where exposed. High spring and summer temperatures, with abundance of rain, secure the certain ripening of maize, the melon, the tomato and the grape in Canada. While in the winter the dry, clear cold is much more pleasant than a less degree of cold with moisture.

Canadian Government Lands.

LIBERAL TERMS.

FREE HOMES IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

**A Homestead of 160 Acres free to every Settler in
Manitoba and the North-West.**

ROOM FOR MILLIONS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Now open and running from all points East of Winnipeg, and from Winnipeg West 600 miles. Thunder Bay Section from Fort William to Winnipeg, now open. Total length of Canadian Pacific Railway now open is 1,251 miles. 300 miles a year to be built until 150,000,000 acres of the best wheat land in the world are opened up for settlement, and 50,000,000 acres of the best grazing land all the year round.

THE GREAT WHEAT BELT.

Red River Valley, Saskatchewan Valley, and great Canadian Prairies, the Largest Wheat Growing Area of the Continent of North America. Richest and deepest soil ready for the plough. Heavy wheat (weighing 55 lbs. to the bushel), heavy crops, and ready markets. Average product of fair farming, 30 bushels to the acre.

EASTERN FARMERS

Wanting more room, and having resolved to go West, should move to the new Canadian North-West. Farmers sons leaving the older Provinces of Canada or the neighboring States, should take up Farms in the great Wheat Regions of Canada.

Healthy Climate. No Fevers. No Ague. No Endemic Diseases.

Easy Communications by Rail and Lake, on Moderate Terms. No more travelling hardships.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE OLD PROVINCES

Tenant Farmers or agriculturists, from the United Kingdom or Europe, can purchase Improved Farms, ready for occupation, in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, on very reasonable terms.

Prices vary according to locality, but in many cases a freehold may be purchased for the annual rent of a farm in the Mother Country. See Reports of Tenant Farmers' Delegates, and the Guide Book published by the Dominion of Canada, for more detailed information on this head.

FOREST LANDS FOR SALE.

Settlers may obtain Free Grants of Land in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, in the unsettled or forest portions of the country, on the condition of performing certain settlement duties and residing on the land. See Guide Book, published by the Canadian Government, for further particulars on this head.

How to get Information.—Any person in the United Kingdom desiring to get fuller and further information respecting Manitoba and the Canadian North-West; or information respecting routes or prices of passage; or when or how to go; or what to take with them; or maps or pamphlets;—should apply to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, or to any of the agents, at the subjoined addresses, either personally or by letter.

LONDON—Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G., &c., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W. Mr. J. G. COLAHER, Secretary to the High Commissioner's Office.—(address as above.)

LIVERPOOL—Mr. JOHN DYKE, 15 Water Street.

BELFAST—Mr. CHARLES FOY, 20 Victoria Square.

GLASGOW—Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM, 40 St. Enoch Square

DUBLIN—Mr. THOMAS CONNOLLY, Northumberland House.

BRISTOL—Mr. J. W. DOWN.

Persons in Canada or the United States desiring fuller information respecting Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, can have Maps and Pamphlets furnished to them gratis, and post free, by applying to the "DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, CANADA."

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